

# Cairo Evening Times,

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Editor and Proprietor DAILY EVENING TIMES,  
CAIRO, ILL.

## EVENING TIMES.

CAIRO, TUESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1865.

### STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

We have experienced much pleasure this week in reviewing the Constitutions of the several free States, and have compiled a summary of what interested us, believing that our readers will find it something new and interesting.

By the State Constitutions of the New England States, New York and Ohio, negro suffrage, is, to a greater or lesser extent, guaranteed. Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, California and Minnesota, provide for the voting of Indians.

Massachusetts excludes from the polls all who cannot read the Constitution in the English language.

In the Vermont State Constitution a very singular provision is incorporated, viz: to be entitled to the rights of franchise, the citizen must take oath to vote "as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the State."

Rhode Island enfranchises every male citizen of full age, resident one year in the State, six months in the town, owning real estate worth one hundred and thirty-four dollars, or renting for seven dollars per annum.

Only such negroes as were admitted freedmen prior to the adoption of her Constitution in 1818, have voted in Connecticut.

New York enfranchises such negroes as have been residents of the State three years and have been for one year the owner of a freehold worth two hundred and fifty dollars over incumbrances, on which he shall have paid a tax.

Pennsylvania enfranchises a once qualified voter who has lost his right to vote by reason of absence from the State, after a second residence of six months.

The Constitution of Ohio is a millstone on the negro suffrage question, notwithstanding it so reads as to exclude the black man. By her Constitution of 1851 the elective franchise is limited to "every white male citizen," but the courts have held that every person of one-half white blood is a "white male citizen," within the meaning of the Constitution, and that the burden of proof rests with the challenging party to show that the person so challenged is more than half black, the trouble attending the disfranchising of the negro is so difficult that the race is rarely excluded from the polls.

California enfranchises white citizens of Mexico who elect to live in the Golden State. All white male citizens who have been resident in the State six months and in the District thirty days are entitled to vote.

Several States allow aliens who have simply declared their intention of becoming citizens, and obtained their "first papers," with the right of suffrage.

**MANIFESTO OF WHARF-BOAT PROPRIETORS, BOATMEN, AND MERCHANTS.**

The Chamber of Commerce (Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce) has been appointed.

EDITOR CAIRO EVENING TIMES.

The strictures in the commercial article of the Cairo Democrat of yesterday, (10th inst.), as to the policy of wharf-boat proprietors, and their refusal to furnish information for the press, are as unjust as they are gratuitous. The fault, if any exists, is with the Democrat and its editor, not with us. Recent changes in the personnel of the upper wharf-boat, and a pressure of business consequent thereupon, made it impossible for the first few days of this month to be prompt or punctual, in the charitable part of our business, (i.e., furnishing a statement of our business for the benefit of, or to gratify the curiosity of others,) the reports were sent for several days but were not published, the reason alleged being that they bore date of the day previous. Now if it is a matter of interest that the receipts and shipments be known, the importance consists more in the quantity of articles received and shipped than any particular dates for their receipt or shipment.

It is impossible, in such a business as ours, to furnish the day's shipment or receipts completely or accurately until the next day, when, if those desiring them for publication, or reference, will send for them they can be obtained. We are not provided with couriers, and our clerks have something better and more important to do. The reports can thus be procured, each day, if desired, if not it is a matter of no consequence whatever, to us, as the supposed value of such reports as an advertisement exists only in the mind's eye of those that are too mean to advertise legitimately. It is not apparent how to advertise the city of Cairo or its citizens "donating to us substance or wealth." This would be indeed generous if true, and is true if the receipt and shipment and storage of all articles for or from the merchants of Cairo, gratis, can be so construed. In this connection it may be remarked, that the wharf-boats are a convenient necessity to Cairo, but as long as the Ohio empties into the Mississippi and rivers rise and fall, wharf-boats could and would exist, independent of the few hundred doggeries, clothing, &c., establishments that daily move and have their being solely and exclusively from stopping boats and the passengers thereon. The business of the wharf-boats is derived solely and exclusively from freight in transit, and for reshipment to other or lower Mississippi and it is not apparent how such business or information in connection therewith, furnished or withheld, affects the trade proper of Cairo. It may make some slight difference in the completeness or interest of the reports of the sapient Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Cairo, whose actions towards us is well known and fully appreciated. We have no objection to furnishing the papers with any reports that may be interesting to their readers, or that would complete Cairo statistics. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce (who no doubt might become celebrated in the gossamer feather and pea-nut trade if he had the capital) can get the information he requires to emanate "De Bow" or "McColloch" from the issues of the daily press; for he can get only what he seeks: he has our fullest sympathies. We would like to aid him in preparing the valuable statistics of his firm of which we can only say *par nobis fratrum* in the present.

THOS. C. WRIGHT,  
Freight Clerk, B. & O. Co., upper boats, &c.

## NORWAY.

The Weather-Norwegian Trunks-Servants of a newly Married Lady-A Norwegian welcome-A meal on Saur Milk-A vast Snow-field-An Exciting ride-How a Bride was Dressed-Festivities.

Correspondence of the Cairo Evening Times.  
VASSERVANGEN, NORWAY,  
July 18th, 1865.

How does it compare with the thermometer in Cairo, when I tell you that I was perfectly benumbed and chilled 'till my teeth chattered on the little steamer that took us up the fjord? Snow-capped mountains to right and left, and down their freezing bluffs. We had a good view of one of the largest Norwegian glaciers, twenty-eight miles distant, they said, but it did not seem a mile. I can only think of the scenery on this fjord, which occupied us two days, as a panorama that continually unfolded varied and beautiful scenes. It was impossible to divine our course, the narrow channel was so completely closed in by mountains, overlapping each other. I have counted an amplitude of snow-capped ones, five tiers, one rising above the other, almost destitute and they of vegetation, shrub or tree. They dip perpendicularly into the milky blue water, scarcely leaving, in general, a margin of shore, but where there is a spur of green, or an accessible island, there is sure to spring up a house, or assemblage of houses, as if of spontaneous growth, with their green turf-covered roofs, out of the main one into the wild little gorges, the hidden beauties of which it would be a joy to explore.

We do not land anywhere, but row boats come out to give and receive freight and passengers. A chapter might be devoted to the baggage of a Norwegian crowd. There are long, round, skin-covered, iron-bound trunks, which look as if they might have floated 'till land appeared, during that stormy period of which Noah is the hero. The wooden trunks and boxes, the work of winter evenings, I imagine, are very fantastic in shape and ornamentation, bearing, in bright colors, the name of the owner, date of make, with a couple of mottoes applied, "Beware of fire," "Beware of water," and "Beware of thieves." Every little place that sends in a passenger gives a new costume.

A lovely-faceted young woman, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer, but recently married to a fisherman, attracts a crowd of gentlemen, as a flower would bloom. She seems perfectly indifferent to their compliments, and clings closely to her husband 'till a small boat takes him, to be gone four months, on a herring fishing expedition. She sobs as if she had taken a last farewell of him. I suppose there are perils connected with his duties that give good cause for her anxiety. I could but think how little we realize the tender love that watches and cares for these rough men of the sea, whom we often look upon as reckless wanderers, without home attachments, but there are none so bronzed in exterior but has a warm, brave heart that beats fondly for some one.

We spent the most of a day at the end of one of the branch fjords that we run up, and to pass the time rowed several miles on a gem of a lake, and drove for two hours in a country cart to see a superb waterfall. It is a hundred feet high, and the water falls in a series of leaps, while to turn aside from the usual route for these. Every vale and mountain is so lavishly with them, any one of which would be the pride and wonder of any country not possessed of a Niagara.

We reached Ume, at the end of the fjord, at 1 o'clock in the morning, and found the kind old innkeeper, a man of about 70, resting on a festooned frame, towering up nearly a foot, awaiting us, with the same pleasant greeting that all extend to you—"welcome to our home."

A lunch was forthcoming for those who desired it, and clean, comfortable beds offered rest and balmy sleep, which I needed more than food. I am not a morning person, and the morning by Pigeon standing by my bedside with coffee. She finds it necessary to come in often while one is dressing, and not infrequently enters into a close examination of the different articles of your wardrobe, making inquiries of the price of each. I think Yankee inquisitiveness and curiosity are almost universal traits of the Norwegians. I followed by that of the Norwegians, and going along lazily in the field, and people driving, stop our driver to know who we are, where from and whence; and in all the little way stations while the horses are changing they find out our relation to each other, our home connections and prospects, past and future, and in it that simple, kind hearted way as if really interested in you; so that one finds it rather a pleasure to turn over a few introductory leaves of his life for their entertainment.

From Ume we took a four-masted boat and had a most delightful ride of six hours through the grand scenery. Imagine, under the patronage of a perfect day to Vik, where we slept and made an early start in the morning for the Voringfjord, a mile and half by boat across a little lake, then on horse. My saddle is a Spanish, an arm chair with platform for the feet, if they chanced to be attached to appendages long enough to reach the shore. I had a small box with me, containing a row of wooden logs that fringed the lake, and all the vegetable kingdom, to wind our way through a deep rock gorge, crossed the mountain by a narrow trail, over a wooden bridge, built high above the increased tide of the spring time. Soon, behold, the gorge closed and what was to be done? Nothing remained but to scale the intervening mountain of bare rock. It did not seem a possibility, but I had been made some high and lofty ascents in Switzerland, that I excelled anything that ever lay in my way before. It is really an unmasked ledge; an occasional boulder has been placed a few inches from its bed, but as a general thing the hand of man has not been turned to make the rugged mountain. I cling to the back of my sure footed little animal, who went up the stairs of jagged, loose rock like a goat, without a mis-step, and I did not alight but once in making the ascent—a thousand feet—where we came upon a leather-covered, boggy, English moor—rode over this a mile to the Foster, a lone hut in this dreariest of spots. We were ushered into the guest's room—invited by a black, withered, old man, who sat in a high, covered with skins, fork sprinkled with fresh moss grass. We refresh ourselves with a tub of sour milk, without sugar, eaten with wooden spoons, and a piece of buttered bread. This hostess sang a Norse song so sweetly. Her poor old mother aged 80 was tottering about. They opened up one of their ornamental trunks and endeavored to tempt our purses with old silver studs, buttons, brooches and head-gear relics of a marriage dowry.

We mounted again and rode alongside of the rapid stream a mile to the Voringfjord, which is so lost to view between ledges of rocks that although one hears its roar, and sees its smoke he is not at all conscious of the grand scene in store for the beauty over the wall of rock, and see below him this magnificent outpouring of water which makes an uninterrupted leap of nine hundred feet where it empties itself into a foaming cauldron below. The bottom is reached with much effort, and at a great ex-

penditure of time—more than we had to spare—so that our view was limited to various stand points from the top. On one of the walls sides of stone, one thousand feet perpendicular and smooth as if laid with lead and lead—opposite, and perhaps 200 feet across, is a corresponding ledge 1,200 feet high; down this roiled a silvery cascade. The sun was just in the right position and beautifully bright to tinge the entire spray with rain-bow tints, and a most perfect one spanned the whole, and was reflected so tangibly upon the water that it seemed as if an artist's brush had the evanescent blending of sunshine and spray. The mist has created for the fall a setting of moss, and a few small shrubs put most serviceable by bending low their heads under its weight. This is the lion of Norway, and Hardeke, in Switzerland, excepted, the finest fall in Europe. Added to this scene was a full view of a vast snow field, 5,000 feet high and thirty-five miles long, shimmering in the sunlight like so much burnished silver, touched up with all the bright tints that clouds so lavishly give to snow and ice. I did not find a descent on horse so endurable. I thought of the story of poor old Put, and his grand leap, and thought it would have made a most successful and prolonged journey, had he been able to descend like a bird, and not like a man. The sun had gone beyond the horizon, and now were dark shadows seen upon the jagged cliffs of Gneiss, limestone and granite, of which lay in the valley, and brought the old repeated query, "From whence and where, oh, mighty fragments?"

When we reached the lake all the townspeople were gathered together to keep the lake as they had wished us, going, a pleasant trip. I basted a mother for her beautiful, golden-haired little girl. A neighboring woman suggested that she would, perhaps, take a great lady if I were lady, I was to take her to America, but fortunately, for me, maternal love was not to be hooked by such uncertain bait. I shall long remember the picturesque group that stood upon the shore as we rowed away: women in red jackets, white aprons and towering white head dresses, and men in short breeches and red caps—all with spoon-bell ornamented rings, brooches and belt ornaments. Our day's journey from Ume here was fraught with more variety than pleasure. We rowed two hours, then, arriving at a slow station, had to wait two hours before horses could be had.

The old station-master's daughter, as fair and fresh as a rose—his only child—the stay of his old age, accompanies us to return with our horses. The way was so rugged, and she was obliged to hasten her steps, and take her with us, that I proposed that she mount behind me. It proved a most happy experiment and was decidedly picturesque in effect, said Capt. I, I am sumptuously reclining in a Spanish saddle; she, astride, with a liberal display of red stockings. But alas, it commenced to rain, and when Pigeon attempted to raise her umbrella, in the kindness of her heart, to protect me as well as herself, she was obliged to take a personal and run for dear life. All the moral reason that I could bring to bear upon the woman had no effect in appeasing his raging to the saddle, and she was obliged to take a personal and run for dear life. All the moral reason that I could bring to bear upon the woman had no effect in appeasing his raging to the saddle, and she was obliged to take a personal and run for dear life. All the moral reason that I could bring to bear upon the woman had no effect in appeasing his raging to the saddle, and she was obliged to take a personal and run for dear life.

A column of 10,000 men entering this country now would find the Imperial force in small bodies all over a vast extent of territory, and would be able to beat these bodies in detail and drive them in great haste from the points they hold, with the loss of war material. To raise a legion of 10,000 men, one million of dollars is necessary to begin with, and this is the great want at present. If that sum could be raised there would be means to arm, clothe and feed the legion until some points in this country (such as at Matamoros) could be taken and a few millions of dollars raised by requisition. A commissioner is, at this moment, in Brownsville with instructions from St. Louis de Texas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to raise a loan of \$1,000,000; then to raise a legion, buy so many stand of rifles, so many rounds of ammunition, six batteries of rifle guns, so many rounds of shot and shell, &c.

This commissioner can't raise the loan, and will not do the rest with no funds, as it would be folly. The facts are these: There is to be no war at present in favor of Mexico. The order to Gen. Sheridan shows that the Liberal party wants private aid of the United States, and is lost without it. If 10,000 to 20,000 men can be raised for the party it may regain favor.

The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent to the 1st, says the Imperialists were in a state of intense excitement and joy over the official announcement by Marshal Blosale of two Imperial triumphs. It seems that the rumor which we have so often previously had of the flight of Juarez and the taking of his capital by Maximilian's troops, has at last proved true, they entered on the 13th of August. The other Imperial victory was the occupation of the town of Huamantla, a place of less than nine thousand inhabitants, which the Republicans had previously evacuated. The affair throughout is of great importance.

A special steamer had been dispatched from Vera Cruz for France to convey the intelligence to that Government of the success of the Imperialists.

And yet this affair is insignificant compared with the success of the Liberals at Schuabach. The Tribune's Washington special says that only one hundred and thirty partial rallies are issued to destitute freedmen of this city, and the number is rapidly decreasing, owing to the efforts of the Freedmen's Bureau to provide all colored citizens of this class with self-sustaining employment. Lieutenant Clark of Gen. Howard's staff has just returned from Harper's Ferry which was recently sent for the purpose of investigating the freedmen's affairs in that vicinity, and reports very encouragingly of their present and prospective condition. He represents, however, the demoralized spirit of guerrillas of their hostility by firing occasional shots at a small squad of the 13th New York, stationed at Sandy Hook, on the Maryland side of the river. None of our men have as yet been injured although several narrow escapes have occurred. Guards have been stationed on the Virginia side of the river, which will probably prevent a recurrence of these outrages.

## Last Edition.

FIVE O'CLOCK, AFTERNOON.

## THE LATEST

Reported expressly for the Evening Times.

## FROM MEXICO.

## Imperial Triumphs.

ORDER MUSTERING OUT THE COLORED TROOPS.

## A New Court Martial Organized.

## THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

State Treasurer of Ohio Arrested.

## PRES'T JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

## NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The Tribune's Matamoros correspondent says, the aid wanted by the chiefs of the Liberal party is a legion extraordinary of about 10,000 men, in order to force all leaders to obey the regular generals, and to take and hold some point as a centre of union.

In my conversation with Trevida Delon and others, they dwell upon these two points. The Liberal forces are now split up into small bodies, each operating in a State. If two or three of these bodies unite, a French force is sent against them, and owing to the quality of the latter, the result of nearly every fight is in their favor.

A column of 10,000 men entering this country now would find the Imperial force in small bodies all over a vast extent of territory, and would be able to beat these bodies in detail and drive them in great haste from the points they hold, with the loss of war material. To raise a legion of 10,000 men, one million of dollars is necessary to begin with, and this is the great want at present. If that sum could be raised there would be means to arm, clothe and feed the legion until some points in this country (such as at Matamoros) could be taken and a few millions of dollars raised by requisition. A commissioner is, at this moment, in Brownsville with instructions from St. Louis de Texas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to raise a loan of \$1,000,000; then to raise a legion, buy so many stand of rifles, so many rounds of ammunition, six batteries of rifle guns, so many rounds of shot and shell, &c.

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The Secretary of War issued instructions to the commanding Generals of the Departments of North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas, directing them to immediately muster out of service all organizations of colored troops, which were enlisted in the Northern States, and are now serving in their respective commands—the matter out to be the entire organizations, including all additions thereto by recruits and other sources.

John Manfield, of the 12th Veteran Reserves, is President, and Capt. A. H. Woods, of the 10th Veteran Reserves, is Judge Advocate, convened at the Old Capital to trial, in pursuance of orders from the War Department, for the trial of all such prisoners as may be brought before it. The list will include quite a number of citizen delinquents, and possibly the accomplices of Wirz in his inhuman treatment of our prisoners.

Secretary Seward, with his son and two daughters, paid a flying visit to Richmond Saturday night, and returned this morning.

Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, has been appointed Minister Resident of the United States to Guatemala.

The Herald's Washington special says last evening Secretary Seward had a reception, which, in addition to the numerous visitors, the principal portion of the Southern delegation, which called upon the President during the day, was present. They were received by Mr. Seward and other members of the Cabinet in a manner equally as affable as that with which they were greeted at the Executive Mansion.

The tone of the remarks of the Secretary of State were similar to that of those made by the President, and while stating that the President's policy was to restore and improve the South, not to injure it, he remarked that, at the same time, severe work must be made of preserving the peace of the nation.

Fort Smith, Ark. Sept. 10.—The Indian Council yesterday was broken up on reading the stipulations imposed by the Government on all tribes in the Southwest. The stipulation proposes a grand consolidation of all Indian tribes into one nation, the territory of which shall be the present Indian Territory and such other as the Government may decide upon. The tribes now living in Kansas are to be removed South, and the Southwestern tribes are expected to compel the Indians of the plains to observe the treaty. The Indians now here say they understand that they are called to meet the late rebel tribes and renew family relations with them, and not make new treaties, which they say they are unwilling and unauthorized to do. But few of the loyal tribes are now here, but others are expected soon.

SEP. 11.—Replies were made to-day by the delegations present to the proposition presented them on Saturday. All speak favorably of the policy of the Government and appear anxious to renew friendly relations with it. Many of them promise their aid in bringing the hostile Indians of the plains to terms. A messenger was arrested to-day from the council in session at Armstrong, Ala., being held by the Cherokee and Choctaws, saying their delegations will arrive on Friday.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—G. Volney Dorsey, Treasurer of State, was arrested last night at Columbus, on a warrant issued by Gov. Anderson, charged with breach of trust and embezzlement. Mr. Dorsey gave bail in the sum of \$600,000, the amount fixed by law. The warrant charges him with loaning \$50,000 to a banking firm at Columbus. The Governor issued a proclamation declaring the office of treasurer vacant.

A delegation of European capitalists arrived last night. A grand banquet is to be given them this evening.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The following are the main points of a very important speech, made yesterday, by President Johnson, to a delegation from the Southern States:

Gentlemen.—We have passed through this rebellion. I say we, for it was we who were responsible for it. The South made the issue and I know the nature of the Southern people well enough to know that when they have become convinced of an error they frankly acknowledge it in a direct manner, and now, in the performance of duty, or indeed, any act they undertake to perform, they do it freeheartedly and frankly, and now that they come to me, I understand them, as saying that we made the issue, we set up the Union of the States against the institution of slavery, we started the arbitration of the god of battles, the argument was the sword. The issue was fully and honorably met. Both the questions presented have been settled against the United States, and we are prepared to accept the issue. I find on all sides this spirit of candor and honor prevailing. The issue was ours, and the judgment has been against the U. S., and the decision having been made against us, we feel bound, in honor, to abide by the arbitrament.

In doing this we are doing ourselves no dishonor, and should not feel humiliated or degraded, but remember that we are emulating ourselves by our actions, and we should feel that the Government has treated us magnanimously, and meet the Government upon terms it has magnanimously proffered us. So far as I am concerned personally, I am unimpaired by any question, whether it affects the North or South, East or West, I stand where I did of old, battling for the Constitution and the Union of these United States. In doing so I know I opposed some of you of the South when the doctrine of secession was being urged on the country, and the declaration of your right to break up the Government and disintegrate the Union was made. I stand to-day as I have ever stood firmly in the opinion that if a monopoly combined against the country it must go down, and the country must go up. Yes, the issue was made by the South against the Government, and the Government has triumphed, and the South, true to her ancient instincts of frankness and manly honor, comes forth and expresses its willingness to abide the result of the decision in good faith. While I think that the rebellion has been crushed and subdued, and am happy in the consciousness of a duty well performed. I want not only you, but the people of the world, to know that while I dread and fear disintegration of the States, I am equally opposed to consolidation and concentration of power here, under whatever guise or name it may bear, and if the issue is forced upon us I shall endeavor to pursue the same efforts to dissuade from this doctrine of running to extremes. But I say let the same rules be applied. As I have before remarked to you, I am gratified to see so many of you here to-day. It manifests a spirit I am pleased to observe. I know it has been said of me that my asperities are sharp—that I had vainly vindictive feelings to gratify, and that I should not fail to avail myself of the opportunities that would present themselves to gratify such vindictive feelings. If my acts will not speak for me and for them,

self, then any profession I might now make would be equally useless. But if I know myself as I think I do, I know that I am of the Southern people, and I love them and will do all in my power to restore them to that state of happiness and prosperity which they enjoyed before the madness of misguided men, in whom they had reposed their confidence, led them astray to their own undoing. If there is anything that can be done on my part on the correct principles of the constitution to promote these ends, be assured it shall be done. Let me assure you that there is no disposition on the part of United States Government to deal harshly with the Southern people. These may be speeches published from various quarters, that may breathe a different spirit. Do not let them trouble or excite you, but believe that it is, as it is, the great object of the government to maintain the union of these United States more than ever, and to maintain it on constitutional principles, if possible, more firmly than it has ever before been.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ AND NEW ORLEANS.

Merchants and People's Line.

The new and magnificent steamer

JOHN KILGOUR,

CHRISTY, Master.

Will leave as above on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 13th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. B. HENDRICK, Gen'l Agent, City National Bank Building, Sept. 12th.

FOR VICKSBURG, NATCHEZ AND NEW ORLEANS.

The magnificent and swift running steamer

LADY GAY,

JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Captain, FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

Will leave for the above named and all intermediate landings THIS EVENING, Sept. 12th, on arrival of the train. Sept. 12th.

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JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Captain, FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

Will leave for the above named and all intermediate landings THIS EVENING, Sept. 12th, on arrival of the train. Sept. 12th.

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## RATES OF ADVERTISING IN DAILY.

Time	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh	Twelfth
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